### AMUSEMENTS.

PROPRIETO: O. T. SMITH, Stage Manager: The opening right of this magnificent temple the Dreme is fixed for

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850. His a carefully selected company comprising the slawing helies and gentlement Mr. J. H. Taylor, on the Eastern and Southern heaters: Mr. J. K. fortimer, the popular notor and universal favoritet r. C. Hale, the colebrated comedia; Mr. O. K. cors, from the Boston Theater; Mr. W. E. Sherlan, Mr. Lamagn, Mr. G. D. Chuellin, Mr. J. Sonings, Messure. G. Badeliff, F. G. White, K. Harris, W. House, Mr. J. Scholing, Mr. J. Sonings, Messure Donin, the distinguished actres; iss Louisa Plunkett, the popular comedium; irs. Coleman Pope, Miss Hattie Warren, Miss aura Leclere, Miss Mary Badeliff and Miss Aunis adeliff.

THE GALE SISTERS, Principal Dancers, from Niblo's Garden, Together with a full Corps de Bailet. 

The performance will consist of LOVE'S SAORIFICE; 

MY WIFE'S LAUNDRESS. For particulars, see bills of the day, NATIONAL THEATER .- JOHN BATES, Scoopd week of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

MONDAY EVENING, September 10, will be preceded the new Comedy, in three acts, entitled LOVE'S TELEGRAPH. Princess Blanche, Miss Maggie Mitchell; Agth de Tholburg, Mr. J. G. Hanley: Prince of Heir holt, Mr. L. F. Rand: Alice, Miss Annie Her rade; Marguerite, Miss Litzie Walton.

By the SISTERS HENRADE, ANNIE and EGNESTINE To conclude with KATY O'SHIEL.

KATY O'SHIEL.

Katy O'Shiel, with song and dance, Miss Maggis Mitchell; Duke St. Lorme, Mr. W. Edwards; Sil Patrick, Mr. J. Herbert; Flerence, Miss Emms Walton; Cordella, Miss Lizzie Walton. PRIGES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, 35; Dress Oircle, 50c.; Orchestra Seats, 50c.; Family Circle, 55c.; Family Circle, Lady and Gent, 50c.; Parquette, 55c.; Gallery, 15c.; Colored Boxes, 25c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performances commences at 8 o'clock.

MUSIC FOR THE DILLION.-BUFF-SELECTIONS FROM THE MOST POPULAR OF-

ERAS OF THE DAY, Including Trevatore, Bohemian Girl, Norma, Fra Diavole, etc., any day and evening during the Fair. As this is the accat wonderful piece of mechanism is the country, and playing, as it does, like a ful orchestra, no stranger visiting the city should fail to hear it at the CASINO, opposite Pike's Opera-house.

#### MUSICAL.

GUITAR. WORRALL RESPECTFULLY AN

d to the city, and is prepared eive pupils on the Guitar. Ap-71 West Ninth-st.

Archer, "(Goutres d'Eau,) by
Archer, 50 cents; "Get out of the
Wilderness" and "Dixey's Land,"
as performed by Menter's Band, 25
conts; "Lincoln quickstep," with
Portrait of Lincoln, 30c.; "Douglas Polka," with Portrait of Douglas, 35 cents,
New Music from all parts of the country constantly
for sale.

JOHN CHURCH, JR., COLD MEDAL PIANOS—THE BEST IN
A MERITA—Stenk & Grupe's (of
New York) powerful toned double
grand-action Concert Pianos, pronounced by Lists, Thalberg and other
great artists the best in existence.
We will soll lower for cash than any other dealer in
the city. Planes and Melodoons tuned and repaired
thoroughly. Planes to let at from 56 to 515 per quarter. Mesical instruments celling at half-prices. Do
not buy or rent a Plane until you have called and exmained the above.

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EDUCATIONAL.

## CINCINNATI FEMALE SEMINARY Cor. Seventh and Mound-sts.

PRIVATE AND SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-TEACHERS:

MILTON SAYLEB, Morel Philosophy and Latin, FRANCIS C. BAUMAN, Mathematics. NELSON SAYLEB, Mental Philosophy and Natn Science.
ANN ELIZA WONES, English Branches.
BALLIE B STEER, Primary Department.
ELLEN J. HOYT, Penmanship.
VICTOB WILLIAMS, Vocal and Instrumental

MARY E. PALMER, Vocal and Instrumental Susio.

M. M. BICHA RDSON, Principal of Academy of besign (founded by Prof. Connor.)

The School is well provided with a Library, with hissoppical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, and with a Geological set Botanical Cabrary.

Ore will be exercised in the selection of pupils and every effort made to keep the Secciations of the school elevated and worthy. Frequent every superishly of elementary Eurlah branches and rigid private examinations will be held, but all public examinations and exhibitions will be decontinued. It is hoped that under its new management the school will address itself more strongly than ever to those who desire for their daughters a thorough, accomplished and modest Christian education. ration.

For further particulars, inquire of any of the above teachers, or at the Heminary, corner of Seventh and Mound-sta.

Cincinnati Academy of Design, (Established by the late Prof. R. Conner,) Seminary Building, south-west corner of Seventh

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1. INSTRUC-Pencil Drawing, Crayoning, Perspective, etc.; but, for the accommodation of these desirous of making inquiries or arrangements, the Academy will be open during the send hours on and after Sept. 3. 884-79 M. M. RICHARDEON, Principal.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Sycamore-st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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WARRANTED TO GIVE POURhere power, and consume two and a half
cushels of coal per day.

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ALEL STRAGE LOUISING CITY SURVEYOR. No. 174 Vine-st., above Fourth, MONEY! MONEY. BEHOVED FROM SE WAST BITTH STREET, MAREY EGANEDON WATCHES, JEW-

# Cincinnati Dail

VOL. IV, NO. 18.

CINCINNATI, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1860.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

TRAINS DEPART. LITTLE MIAMI-I7 minutes faster than City time, 7:36 A. M., 16 A.M., and 11 P. M. Columbus Accommodation, 4 P. M. Xenia Accommodation, 6 Commodation, 4 P. M. Xenia Accommodation, 6 P. M.

UNCHNATI, Hamilton and Davron—(7 minutes faster than City time, 1 6 A. M., 7:36 A. M., 2:36 P. M. and 6 P. M. Hamilton Accommodation, 9:36 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.

Olito and Manastryt—(12 minutes slower than City time, 1 4:25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 9 F. M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CONCENNATI SHORT-LINE—[12 minutes slower than City time, 1 5:46 A. M., 11:56 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARIETTA AND CINCIPART—(7 minutes faster than City time, 6 6:15 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.

COVENED AND LEXIBATION—(0) TIME, 15:45 A. M. and 2:25 P. M.

UNCHNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS—6 A. M., 2:36 P. M.

CUNCINNATI AND LOGARSPORT—From Sixth-street Depot—6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TRAINS ABRIVE.

LITTLE MIAME-3:56 A.M., S A.M., 11:64 A.M., and 4:40 P.M. and 4:40 P. M.
OHIO ANM MISHSHPPI-7:30 A. M., 12:04 A. M.,
OHIO ANM MISHSHPPI-7:30 A. M., 12:02 P. M.,
and 9:50 P. M.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON-7:45 A. M.,
11:05 A. M., 2:10 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:12 P.
M. and 9:15 P. M.
INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI-10:15 A. M.,
4 P. M. and 12 P. M.
MARKETTA AND CINCINNATI-10:32 A. M. and
3:13 P. M.
COVIDERON AND LEXINDTON-10:35 A. M. and
4:58 P. M.
CHICKNATI, RICKMOND AND 198 F. M. Unicinati, Richand and Indianapolus-7:45 A. M., 2:10 P. M., 5:30 P. M. Cincinati and Logansport-From Sixth-street Depot-7:45 A. M. and 7:12 P. M.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN. BAST MAIL.—ATTIVES 3:550 A. M. and 4:46 P. M.; closes at I A. M. and S. P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND WHERLING.—ATTIVE AT 3:50 A. M.; closes at S. P. M.

BY 10 U.S. AND COURT A. M. and 4 P. M.;

CHIAGO AND NORTH-WEST.—ATTIVES at II A. M.,
and 16 P. M.; closes at I A. M. and 4 P. M.

VARIETIES. The loaf of bread should rise as the price

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, has just completed his thirtith year.

At Bremen, lately, in one day, 2,300 emi-grants left this port for North America. The annual election in Maine, for Governor and State officers, takes place to-day.

Sixteen vessels are on the stocks at East Boston, some nearly ready to be lanched. From March 6 to September 2, 4,905 steamers, barks, brigs, &c., passed Detroit. The hull of the burned steamer Pennsyl

The population of Worcester, Mass., at the time is 24,963, against 17,049 in 1850, or a gain of 7,914.

cania, having been raised, was towed into

The prospects of the sugar-cane crop in Louisiana are very discouraging, in consequence of drouth. A Philadelphia machinist has just dis-patched workmen to Salt Lake City to erect

paper-mill for Brigham Young. Ladies, do you want any veal? In a matrimonal advertisement, now before us, a fel-low states that "he is in the market."

"Now you are on my side, I hope you will stick to me," as the patient said to the trenghtening-plaster.

Measures are being taken at Shreveport, Louisiana, to dig an artesian well at that Martin Van Buren, it is said, haspredicted that Mr. Douglas will carry the State of New York in November.

A Minnesota paper says: "It is rumored that a third Breckinridge man has been dis-covered in that State."

At Newark, N. J., the other evening, the office of Haines Brothers was entered and robbed of \$1,200 in money. Alfred Nunis was recently murdered at Lamar, Ala., by Robert Crockett. The mur-derer has been arrested.

A new Douglas paper is announced at Co-lumbus, Ga., called the Star. The rival par-ties seem to be preparing for a bitter and un-

Gold has been discovered on Hinckley Brook, N. H., which empties into the Con-necticut River. The yield is small, but of

great purity. A fine bark of 700 tuns, intended for the New Orleans and European trade, was launched the other day, at Hensington,

Philadelphia. A German, named David Rowland, committed suicide at Boundbrook, N. J., the other day, by hanging himself to a tree. The cause was disappointed love.

The Alleghanian, a former Douglas organ, at Wellsville, has come out for Breckinridge since the bargain made at Syracuse between the Douglasites and Americans. The demand for eanal-boats to do the business of the Eric Canal has become so great that boats are brought in from the

Pennsylvania canals. Michael Quirk, of Worcester, Mass,, represents his age to be 102 years, his wife being ninety-eight. He is a tailor, and worked at his trade up to a few months ago.

A man named Sanford was killed in Texas

by the accidental discharge of his gun, which he was drawing toward him from its cover, by the muzzle.

A little boy named Daniel Smith, attempted to step off a railroad car, in Philadelphia, the other evening, when he fell under the wheels and was crushed to death.

Three thousand persons, it is said, witnessed the execution of William Hendricks, who was hung at Lynchburg, Va., on Friday last, for the murder of Thomas Johnson.

Mohammed had a cat, to which he was so much attached, that he preferred cutting off the sleeve of his garment to disturbing her repose, when she had fallen asleep upon it. The Pike's Peakers are moving for a State organization again, and in their public meetings, scold Congress for leaving them without a government.

In Kanawha County, Va., there are five coal-oil factories in operation, turning out 4,200 gallons of oil per day. There are also three other factories not yet tested.

The other evening, at Dunkirk, the termi-nus of the New York and Eric Railroad, pockets were picked, on the arrival of the cars, to the amount of \$5,160, in drafts and

Seven infants were sufficiented to death in bed, in London, in a single week. One in-fant was, by mistake, packed up in a turn-up bedstead, and when discovered, life was ex-

According to accounts received at St. Petershurg, the insurrection in the Caucasua has been completely put down, and the villages occupied by the rebels have been destroyed.

The Bath (Me.) Sentinel states that William Crawford, son of Captain William Crawford, of that city, has been hung in Texas, on supicion of being an Abolitionist Some person entered the room of the edi-tor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the other night, and carried off his clothes, his rail-road passes for 1860, and sixty dollars in gold and bills.

Whisky is excellent for preserving dead bodies but is death on the living ones.

In the little State of Delaware, five out-regeous violations of white women by negrous have occurred in the last two weeks.

Alus-Three English Travelers and Their

A correspondent of an Eastern journal writes from Marshfield in a late letter: For some fourteen years I have been accustomed to spend a portion of each summer by the sea-side at Marshfield. Here I learned more fully to love and honor the great Web-

His Confession of Faith.

oy the sea-side at Marshield. Here I learned more fully to love and honor the great Webster, as I think all right-minded men would have done, if they had known him as well. For the past week I have been looking upon the Webster mansion and farm, and revisiting those scenes by land and water that were so dear to the great statesman.

It is now nearly eight years since the greatest statesman, then living, saw the last of earth. He fell asleep at his residence here, on the Sabbath morning, October 24, 1852, between the hours of two and three o'clock; and as the tidings spread through the land, the heart of the nation was as deeply moved as it ever has been since the death of the Father of his Country. Even on that day the event was noticed in every pulpit which had a knowledge of it; and on several of the following days various cities and towns, legislative, judicial, literary and other kodies, publicly recognized the mournful dispensation. dispensati The funeral of Mr. Webster was attended

at his residence, in this town, on the follow-ing Friday, the 29th of October; and, doubt-less, by a larger number of persons than were ever in Marshfield at one time before—larger than ever attended the funeral of any man who had previously died in New England. It was one of the most beautiful days ever witnessed in October, and none who were privileged to be here will ever forget the day or the occasion.

or the occasion.

A little after mid-day, the body of Webster was committed to his new tomb, that he had prepared for himself and family, in the oldest burial-ground in this town, and that began to be peopled very soon after the Pilgrims of the Manjlower stepped upon the rock at Plymouth. The graveyard containing the tomb is not over a fourth of a mile from his former residence, and bordering from his former residence, and bordering upon the north-western portion of his farm. If only contains a single acre of land; and in the midst of it stood formerly the first church that was ever erected in this town. In front of the tomb are erected monuments to his first wife, to his several children, that passed before him to the eternal world, and

A fortnight before his death, Mr. Webster dictated the following inscription, which may now be read on his monument:

may now be read on his monument:

"Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief."

Philosophical

Argument, especially

that drawn from the vastness of
the Universe, in comparison with the
apparent insignificance of this globe, has
annetimes shaken my reason for the faith
which is in me; but my heart has always assured
and reassured me that the gospel of Jeans Christ
must be a Divine Reality. The Sermon
on the Mount can not be a merely human
production. This belief enters into
the very depth of my conscience.

The whole history of
man provise it.

man pro DANIEL WEBSTER, The above was, in brief, Mr. Webster's onfession of faith, or testimony in favor of Christianity.

Free Love and Pistols in Jersey City Free Love and Pistols in Jersey City
For some time past a young and dashing
man residing in New York, and connected
in or about the New York Custom-house,
has been very intimate with a young prepossessing married woman, whose husband
is employed upon the ferry during the night.
The gay Lothario, always watching his opportunity, generally called upon the woman
between the hours of eight and nine o'clock
in the evening, and told her "his love." By
degrees their acquaintance ripened into ardegrees their acquaintance ripened into ardent love—love did we say? Yes, and a few nights ago, they visited New York. The lady's husband mistrusted that his wife was rather cold—straws sometimes tell which way the wind blows—and learned that the guilty couple intended visiting Gotham. He accordingly got a friend to restray his duty. ccordingly got a friend to perform his duty wed the gay lord and his fair spouse over to New York, and saw them enter a house in

Greens-street.

In an hour or so they made their appear-In an hour or so they made their appearance, and straightway started for Jersey City, followed by the husband. On arriving at her residence up town, and after divesting themselves of their spparel, they took a seat upon the sofa, when the nice young man again to'd her of his love. While on his knees to her, the enraged husband suddenly made his appearance in the room and presented a nistal whereupon the nice young made his appearance in the room and pre-sented a pistol, whereupon the nice young man made for the front door, minus his hat and coat, followed by the husband. For two minutes an indescribable scene took place, the guilty party making good his escape. The husband has taken the necessary steps to procure a divorce from his unfaithful wife.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF GARIBALDI-His Sterling Virtues .- The New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript says :

A gentleman, who has just returned from Europe, sought the acquaintance and cultivated the society of Garibaldi, for the express purpose of testing his merits by familiarity. His admiration of the Chief is unbounded. He says that no idea of exclusiveness, of prestige, of personal importance or objects, appears to enter the mind of the brave particly he is accessible to every one. objects, appears to enter the mind of the brave patriot; he is accessible to every one; has nothing to conceal; pursues his great purpose with a candor equal to his courage, and a singleness of heart that reminds one of antique models of primitive faith and bravery; in his habits Garibaldi is stoical; he drinks nothing stronger than coffee, and eats no animal food; his wardrobe consists mainly of two red flannel shirts; at least such was the regime followed during the weeks of his intercourse with his American friend. It is this self-abnegation, this moral consistency, this absence of pretension. friend. It is this self-abnegation, this moral consistency, this absence of pretension, which makes Garibaldi beloved and respected by the masses. The press continues to speculate upon his ultimate success, and seems comparatively insensible to what has been achieved; whether under him Italy becomes united and free or not—be it remembered that the entire population of Sicily, at this moment, breathe freely—that the crowds of political prisoners are restored to their families—the countless exiles once more at home—the demon. Fear, for the time, expreised. -the demon, Fear, for the time, exercised, and Liberty makes glad the hearts of a long crushed people—all through one man's resolute heroism and humanity.

PARENTAL TENDRENESS OF MOCKING BIRDS.—A Tennessee gentleman writes to Mr. Meriam that two mocking birds made a nest in his garden and reared a family, one of which was club-footed, which the parents fed first, and for which they had a different call. Before the young birds were ready to fly, he removed them into a cage, and then took the cage into the house. The parent birds followed their little ones and fed them in the cage, within the house, thus affording a most beautiful example of parental affection, tenderness and kindness. PARENTAL TENDERNESS OF MOCKING BIRDS.

A Parisian Danny Alarmen.—A cele-brated Parisian dandy was ordered by his physicians to follow a course of sea-bathing at Dieppe. Arrived at that delightful bath-ing town, he ordered a machine and attend-ant, and went boldly into the water. He ant, and went boldly into the water. He plunged in bravely, but in an instant after came up paffing and blowing. "Francis," said he, "the sea amells detestedly; it will poison me. Throws title sea de Cologne into the water, or I shall be suffocated!"

Gambald's Share-shootens.—Garibaldi has 200 mer, selected for being good shots, armed with Celt's revolver rifles, which were delivered in Bielly at 196 france each, and are described by an Englishman, who has used one of them, as the very lest weapon he ever fired.

Guide Lest Over a Preciples. On Wednesday, the 15th day of August last, three English travelers, viz. Mr. J. M. Rochester and Mr. F. Vavassour, both of Cardiff, and Mr. B. Fuller, of London, left the Montanvert, near Chamouni, at five the Montairert, near Chamouni, at five o'clock in the morning, with the intention of crossing the Col du Geant for Cormayeur, attended by three guides, of whom Frederic Tairrax, was the chief; a porter carrying their knapsacks. The weather seemed favorable. Some time, however, before they reached the summit a thick for came on, accompanied by a storm of hall and rain.

The travalure were extremely fittinged by

companied by a storm of hail and rain.

The travelers were extremely futigued by the long ascent, rendered more difficult by a recent fail of snow, into which they sank up to their knees. This, and the state of the weather, caused the guides to arge them to turn back. They, however, refused to comply with this advice, alleging that they were too tired to return, and preferred proceeding. At about four o'clock in the afternoon they reached the summit. The travelers had been tied together by a new rope, of sufficient strength, at intervals of ten feet; two guides held the ends of the rope twisted round their hands, one preceding the party, the other hands, one preceding the party, the other following, while Tairraz walked with the travelers, grasping the rope from time to

In this manner they descended for a considerable distance without any accident, the guides continually urging the travelers to plant their heels firmly in the snow, and to walk as steadily as they were able. About six o'clock they reached a place where it is necessary to traverse a steep projecting ridge by a muddy and slippery path, the descent of which was, however, gradual. This path was then covered by fresh and sloppy snow to the depth of about a foot. The tired travelers were advancing on this path with unsteady steps, when all at once, at the very angle of the ridge, one of them slipped, fell, and dragged with him his two companions, with the three guides, over a steep and long slope of snow. The two guides at the ends of the rope made every effort in their power to arrest their progress, but in vain; and seeing that they were all upon the point of being lanched over the precipice, they let go the rope, forcout their hands and feet into the snow, and stopped themselves as by a miracle at the very verge of an abyss, into which their unfortunate commander. In this manner they descended for a conmiracle at the very verge of an abyss, into which their unfortunate companions were immediately plunged. They made their way to the foot of the precipice, where they found three bodies in such a sad condition as to leave no doubt of the fate of the fourth, and then hestered down to Compared when then hastened down to Cormayeur, where they arrived soon after eight o'clock.

Macaulay's Tribute to Ben Franklin. A better sketch of our own immortal Ben Franklin than this, from the pen of Macaulay, we do not remember to have seen:

The new Embassador was Benjamin Franklin, one of the foremost citizens of the young Republic, and one of the foremost citizens of the older republic of science. He was of the older republic of science. He was of humble origin. Both in Boston, the place of his birth, and in Philadelphia, the place of his adoption, he had worked as a printer; nor had he failed to derive great mental advantages from that art "preservative of all arts," and of which the followers, like ships that bear spices and odors from the East, retain something of those precious cargoes which they are employed to distribute.

The clearness of his intellectual perceptions was equaled by the clearness of his moral perceptions. Under the name of "Poor Richard," he spread abroad through the humble medium of an almanac, a system of homely ethics in which the virtues of fru-

of homely ethics in which the virtues of fungality, industry, and temperance, were extelled in aphorisms of ingenious terscaes. His growing fame soon obtained for him offices of trust, from the Colonies and the Crown; and when, owing partly to criminal interference and partly to criminal neglect, difficulties arose between the Colonies and the Crown, he exerted himself, first to pr vent, and then to remove such differences.

vent, and then to remove such differences. But the hour of reconciliation passed away. He then stood up for war with the same serene courage with which he had stood oue for peace. He was one of the Committet that drafted the "Great Declaration." He was now sent to represent the good cause at the Court of France, and at the bar of European opinion. An extraordinary reception awaited him. He was justly and widely known as an eminent man of science; and as the "Columbus" of electrical discovery.

The French nation is fond, beyond all other nations, of striking effect and picturesque contrast. And nought could be more striking or picturesque than the spectacle now presented. A Quaker diplomatist was to appear at the most artificial of Courts—a new Archimedes was to come from the land of the Mohawk and the Natchez—a Solon from a Republic of yesterday was to recall

of the Mohawk and the Natchez—a Solon from a Republic of yesterday was to recall by his wisdom and appearance, the sages of the ancient Republics. Haughty courtiers bent with emotion before him. Brilliant beauties struggled for the privilege of a kiss. Painters and sculptors spread broadcast over the land their copies of his august features. The Academy rang with applause when Turgot's adulatory Latin announced that the distinguished guest had wrested "the lightning from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants" and at a later day a ship of war was rants," and, at a later day, a ship of war was fitted out at a French port, under the com-mand of Paul Jones, bearing with pardon-able inconsistency, the name of Poor Rich-

The chief glory of Franklin is, that he is the greatest of the pupils of Bacon; and he was indeed such a pupil as Bacon would have delighted to honor. To both master and pupil, philosophy was not the mystic divinity of Plato, nor the impracticable vixen of the schoolmen. But she was an angel of beneficience and a minister of merry an Elizaficience and a minister of mercy—an Eliza-beth Fry or Florence Nightingale. Her mission was to relieve human suffering, and to advance the good of man's estate, Of these principles, Franklin's long career was a triumphant application. No sooner had the electric spark slid down the kite-string than the lightning-rod was invented for its innocuous descent. The maxims of Poor Richard were meant not only for the Quaker tradesman and his neighbors, ber for the government of empires and the intercourse of nations. Even the barren tactics of chess were made to furnish precepts for the higher warfare of life.

THE EFFECT OF FEMALE BEAUTY ON GOV-ERNMENT.—The Government finding it ne-cessary to retrench, determined to reduce the number of young ladies employed at the Philadelphia Mint in adjusting coin, from forty to twenty-three. Female charms and forty to twenty-three. Female charms and the political influence exerted by the slaves and followers of the damsels made the task of selecting those to be discharged a very difficult matter. It was therefore determined that the selection should be by lot. Accordingly, forty pieces of paper, twenty-three of which were marked "returned" and the rest blank, were placed in a box. Those who were so unfortunate as to draw blanks received their pay and retired. The others will be retained until the close of next week, when their work will cease until the lst of when their work will cease until the lst of October. The pay of the young ladies is liberal, and the demand for the position cor-respondingly large.

As Eurnoniousia Namen Lake.—In Massachusetts, in Webster County, they have a lake which is unrivalled for scenery and chowder. The only difficulty is, how to get there—not that the way is not plain enough to horses and oxen, but to men it is difficult—the reason being that they can not pronounce its name. A great many people have nearly accomplished the lockiew in the experiment. It is called Lake Uhaubungangamang.

Perilous and Thrilling Adventure on the | Paluful Scenes in Syrin-Utter Destitution and Misery of the Sufferers-Children Dying of Want.

A correspondent writing from Damassus

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the utter misery of these poor creatures, which was the greater, as all had been formerly more or less comfortably off—some in affluent circumstances. The women had really barely enough to cover them. They were just as they had fied from their homes on the 9th of July, when the massacre began, and had since been living—in the dog days of a Syrian summer—on very indifferent food, many being so weakened by starvation that they could hardly sit on their horses or mules. A voice called me by name out of the crowd, and I went to see who it was. The speaker was a gaunt, lean man, with The speaker was a gaunt, lean man, with nothing but an old pair of torn drawers upon

nothing but an old pair of torn drawers upon him. He was riding a miserable stumbling mule, and carrying before him a young child, evidently dying, while behind him clunganother infant, blind from opthalmia, with which, by the way, three-fourths of the caravan were afflicted.

It took me some time—and not until he told me his name—to recognize in the lean, hungry-looking, ragged beggar before me, hungry-looking, ragged beggar before me, the trim, snug, wealthy merchant, whom I had known so well a few months before—whose house at Damascus was a palace which had cost him nearly £20,000 sterling, whose wife's jewels were worth at least £2,000 sterwife's jewels were worth at least £2,000 ster-ling, and whose signature for any thing unling, and whose signature for any thing un-der £10,000 sterling would be considered as good as the bank. I asked the poor fellow whether, when the massacre began, he had been able to save any thing. He replied: "Nothing." Books, bills, bonds, cash, jewels, goods, house, furniture, clothes, every thing, plundered or burnt. The man is literally a beggar. And, ex uno discs ownes, there are more than two thousand poor men, who have more than two thousand poor men, who have come or are coming here from that accursed place, who are in exactly the same condition. Of the poor women I can hardly speak. God in His mercy forbid that in England our mothers and wives should know, even in a dream, the utter, hopeless misery these poor creatures have suffered, because they were—

if only in name—Christians.
Hundreds of these women—ladies in rank and accustomed to every luxury in their own homes, who would never appear in public except veiled, and knew not what a day's except veited, and knew net what a day's hardship meant—hundreds arrived here with but a rag round their loins and over their shoulders, having ridden on hard wooden pack-saddles, over the anti-Lebanon ridge, across the valley of Cob-Syria, and through the defiles of Lebanon, burned up by a fiery sun by day, and chilled to death by a bitter wind at vicht. wind at night. More than a hundred poor children died of want and exposure on the road; many women were confined and yet obliged to move on with the carayan; scores baye reached Beirut only to die; and yet those that have left and are now here are the most fortunate of the Christian population of Damascus. I need not detail the fate worse than death which hundreds have met with, nor enumerate how many have been carried off by the Bedouins, Kurds, and other miscreants, who came to help in the work set on foot by their co-religionists

Present Appearance of Florence-The Piedmontese Soldiers and the Tuscaus. A letter from Florence, dated August 6

The Florentines have their pleasant city The Florentines have their pleasant city now almost entirely in their own keeping. Few or no foreigners are here to vex them by a display of superior wealth, or to gratify them at the same time, by scattering it pretty profusely along the road they travel. All appear to be looking forward to another ruitful harvest season: perhaps to prove more productive than any they have enjoyed be-fore. The Prince of Carignano remains at Leghorn, but Baron Ricasoli has come back from Turin. By the recent simultaneous absence of Prince and Governor, it has been made quite apparent that the ship or rather the schooner of state, is not sailing in troubled waters, as it can be navigated without helmsman-or captain. We have here several thousand stout-shouldered Piedmontese

soldiers, to keep us from harm.

These Piedmontese soldiers seem like men of another race from the Tuscans. They are or another race from the Tuscans. They are great strong animals, that might, with their excellent muscle do, some thing very valuable in the way of plowing and hammering, and spinning and navigating, to develop a country like ours. One would give almost any thing to have about 10,000,000 of the population of Italy to mix up with our 30,000,000 or 40,000,000,of free, industrious, American citizens. After these 10,000,000, England and Turkey might have the rest. A England and Turkey might have the rest. A large part of the population of Italy, not so much by its own fault, is a good deal run down; yet there is stuff enough left of first quality to make a nation of, to be respected

by the rest of the world.
The slender Tuscans, with their highly civilized, good-natured feminine softness, look as if they might be consumed at a single bite by their more ferocious Franco-Piedmontese compatriots. It is somewhat unfortunate that they were not able to hold very familiar that they were not able to hold very familiar communication with the new comers, as they do not speak the Tuscan, or even the Italian language, but a dialect composed of a rude jumble of French and Italian words. The ignorant Neapolitan or Roman, like the Sardinian, does not speak a language which the educated Italian can understand, any more than the Yorkshire man, and the rest of the English mob, can make themselves intelligible to those who use our language. The great mass of the Italian population, like the English, are left without instruction in the first principles of a systematic education; that first necessity for a good understanding witheach other, and the most important preparation for the enjoyment of political rights.

DROLL COWHIDING AFFAIR IN NEW EN-GLAND.—A cowhiding affair took place in East Bridgeport, Connecticut, last week. The collector of the tax for a new school-The collector of the tax for a new school-house proceeded to sell a piece of ground for the payment of a tax which had been refused. The wife of the owner warned him off the ground, but not obeying her mandate, she took a cowhide and applied it with Amazonian fierceness and energy over his head, neck and shoulders. Her husband stood by encouraging her by shouting, "Go in, old gall It won't cost any more to give him a big whipping than a small one!" "That's it, give it to him!" "Give him the butt end, old gal!" "Give him the butt end, the farmer. the farmer.

Lamonicisne's Roman Anny,—The Roman army, now at the disposition of General Lamoriciere, amounts to 20,000 men. These troops the French General drills and exercises incessantly. He is now with the center of the army, examining the fieldworks and inspecting the numerous corps he has posted en echellen along the frontier of Tuscany and Romagna. Romagna.

Conpliment to Queen Elizabeth—On a visit Queen Elizabeth made to Sir Nicholas Bacon, at a small country-seat, which he had made for himself before his preferment, she asked him how it came that he built himself so small a house? "It is not I madam, who have made my bouse too small for myself, but Your Majesty, who have madene too big for my house."

A HONGARIAN MAJOR INFRAMORIO.—A military tribunal sitting at Mossiva has just condemned the Hungarian Major, Mayer, to twelve menths' imprisonment for baving ordered his men to firs on a number of citieens who had assembled during the negotiations for the evacuation of the town.

The Character of Cattle-Fish.

PRICE ONE CENT

Our commerce with Japan is introducing some rather novel articles of trade, about the mercantile value or use of which few persons are well informed. One of the most valuable of these, rapeased oil, is beginning to be pretty well appreciated as a burning-fluid. Others, however, are mainly used by Ariatic residents, and among these we may enumerate seaweed and cuttle-fish. The former is a glutinous substance, and much prized by those who esteem most highly the far-famed "bird's nest" luxury. Of the cuttle-fish we have heretofore known little, except that it have heretofore known sittle, except that it afforded a peculiar-shaped bone, indispensable to the aviary, or at least that portion of it assigned to the canary. The flesh of this fish, however, is highly prized in Asiatic countries as an article of food; and by the Japanese, on the coast of whose country it is found in abundance, it is dried, and becomes an article of mercantile value.

The cuttle-fish belongs to the class mole

The cutile-fish belongs to the class mol-lusca, and without essentially varying in characteristics from the small quid used as bait by cod-fishers, to the monster kraken (the cephalopoda of naturalists), whose arms have been known to be forty-five feet in have been known to be forty-five feet in length, is of all possible sizes, so that it has been designated by saliors to be both the largest and smallest fish known to sea-going men. The larger varieties of the cuttle-fish, however, seldom frequent the shores, but inhabit deep waters, where they become the prey, and perhaps the antagonist, of the sperm-whale. The noted whaler, Captain Coffin, some years ago, on being interrogated by a committee of the British House of Commons on some points designed to cluci-Commons on some points designed to eluci-date the formation of ambergris, incidently stated that he once killed a sperm-whale from whose stomach he took part of the arm of a cuttle-fish, which portion measured twenty-eight feet. Montfort relates that on the Norwegian coast, the flesh of the larger cuttle-fish is deemed by the sailors a great

delicacy.

But it is the smaller animal of this descrip tion that is taken by the Japanese. It is found in crevices of rocks, but is almost entirely aquatic, preying upon fish and vermin. Montfort describes it as holding on to the projecting rocks on shore, by one or two of its arms, while with the others of these members, it is a proposed for the p arms, while with the others of these members it gropes for its prey in the water. When thus found, it has sometimes been known to have attained the size of the human head, and had arms six feet in length and several inches in diameter. Their capture is said to be a work of great risk, as they are by no means non-combatants, and possess the power and the disposition to involve the attacking party in the coils of their long and scrpent-like arms. Montfort relates that, on one occasion, himself and a powerful mastiff which accompanied him, barely escaped with life from an encounter with one of these shore mollusci. one of these shore mollusci.

one of these shore mollusci.

The bone of the cuttle-fish, which is universally known, the os septa of the druggist,) seems to be the skeleton of the fish, and is found in great abundance in various parts of the world. The shores of Australia are said to afford them in myriads. It occuries the center of the bandles beds of the are said to afford them in myrlads. It occupies the center of the bag-like body of the fish, and seems assigned by nature merely to sustain and give shape to the fabric around it. It is a chalky substance, and in former days was supposed to possess rare medical virtues. It still enters into the composition of some dentrifices, and is said to form a part of the best Parisian "rouge."

The pigment well-known as India ink is made from a fluid secreted by the cuttle-fish. This fluid is of a jet black color, and is exuded in great quantity even by the diminutives quid. According to travelors who describe the manufacture of India ink, the Chinese gather the fish, and throw them to-

Chinese gather the fish, and throw them to-gether in vats, where the ink flows out, and is drained off in proper vessels. It is well known that the black tint of the fluid se-

creted by the cod-bait is ineradicable.

The ancients were well acquainted with the cuttle-fish, and the Greeks and Romans

esteemed it a delicacy, and paid for it a high price. According to Pliny, the gourmands of Rome ate every variety of this fish found in the Mediterranean.

But, after all, it may be deemed question-able whether the opening up of Japanese commerce can be the means of introducing the cuttle-fish to the tables of Anglo-Ameri-can barberians. Still, if our Asistic resican barbariaus. Still, if our Asistic residents prize it as an article of food, its importation is all well enough. Commerce is not at all fastidious. If cuttle-fish, sea-weed or any thing else will "pay," let us have it. Alta Californian.

PROPER MODE OF STANCHING A WOUND, If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out by squirts or jerks, per saltem, as the doctors say, be in a hurry, or the man will be dead in five min-utes; there is no time to call or send for a physician; say nothing; out with a handker-chief, throw it around the limb, tie the ends together, put a stick through them, twist it around tighter, till the blood ceases to flow. But stop, it does no good. Why? Because only a severed artery throws the blood out only a severed artery throws the blood out in jets, and the arteries get their blood from the heart; hence, to stop the flow the remedy must be applied between the heart and the wounded spot—in other words, above the wound. If a vein had been severed, the blood would have flowed in a regular stream and slowly; and, on the other hand, the tie would be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, because the blood in the veins flows toward the heart, and there is no need of such a the heart, and there is no need of such a

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LIFE OF JULIUS CASAR. A Paris letter in the Salut Public of Lyons

It is known that the Emperor is engaged in writing a history of Julius Cæsar, and that several gentlemen are employed under His Majesty's direction in collecting materials for it. M. Leon Renier, for example, has been sent on a mission into Italy to examine all that refers to the history of the Roman Constitution. all that refers to the history of the Roman Constitution; and others are making researches and translations in France. Some officers of engineers, under the orders of Colonel Fave, are likewise engaged in experiments for the purpose of reconstructing the war engines employed by the Romans. When all the details required shall have been collected, the Emperor will complete the work, and it is said that it will throw new light on the grandeur of the Ossarian period, and on the art of war of the Romans.

The Excendence of Sations as Soldiers with Garibaldi; they are more ready at expedients, happier, better foragers, and have more dash; and sailors from our navy have always been foremost in all Garibaldi's fights. A gray-headed old Scotch merchant had made a fortune, and was living on his means in Sicily, but the fever of fighting is catching, and he could not resist its influence. At Meiarro, to use his own words, he "was old fool enough to take his double-barrel and fight with the rest." Old as he was, and unused to fighting, he was among the foremost, and got two wounds for his pains. Garibaldi saw his daring, and after the fight publiely thanked him. THE EXCELLENCE OF SAILORS AS SOLDIERS.

Shrifous Accident on the Louisville and Nashville and Nashville Railroad was thrown from the track, the other day, about 180 miles from the latter city. Some sconndred had placed an obstruction on the track in such a manner as to escape the natice of the engineer, and the engine coming in contact with it, was shrown off, injuring the brakesman very severely, but no other person. The cars and the track were also considerably damaged.

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